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NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	DEC 01	ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
NEWS	3	JUN 01	CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching enhanced on STN
NEWS	4	JUN 26	NUTRACEUT and PHARMAML no longer updated
NEWS	5	JUN 29	IMSCOPROFILE now reloaded monthly
NEWS	6	JUN 29	EFFULL adds Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation (SLART) to AB, MCLM, and TI fields
NEWS	7	JUL 09	PATDPAFULL adds Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation (SLART) to AB, CLM, MCLM, and TI fields
NEWS	8	JUL 14	USGENE enhances coverage of patent sequence location (PSL) data
NEWS	9	JUL 27	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with new citing references
NEWS	10	JUL 16	GBFULL adds patent backfile data to 1855
NEWS	11	JUL 21	USGENE adds bibliographic and sequence information
NEWS	12	JUL 28	EFFULL adds first-page images and applicant-cited references
NEWS	13	JUL 28	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB add Russian legal status data
NEWS	14	AUG 10	Time limit for inactive STN sessions doubles to 40 minutes
NEWS	15	AUG 18	COMPENDEX indexing changed for the Corporate Source (CS) field
NEWS	16	AUG 24	ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	17	AUG 24	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with legal status information for U.S. patents
NEWS	18	SEP 09	50 Millionth Unique Chemical Substance Recorded in CAS REGISTRY
NEWS	19	SEP 11	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX now include Japanese FTERM thesaurus
NEWS EXPRESS	MAY 26 09	CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4, AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 06 APRIL 2009.	
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Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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\*\*\*\*\* STN Columbus \*\*\*\*\*

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.22	0.22

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:38:03 ON 25 SEP 2009

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 24 SEP 2009 HIGHEST RN 1186290-74-3

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 24 SEP 2009 HIGHEST RN 1186290-74-3

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<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stdoc/properties.html>

=> s glutamine/cn

L1 2 GLUTAMINE/CN

=> d l1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

RN 6899-04-3 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Glutamine (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (±)-Glutamine

CN γ-Glutamine

CN DL-Gln

CN DL-Glutamine

CN NSC 97925

DR 585-21-7

MF C5 H10 N2 O3

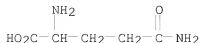
CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCAIS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DETHERM\*, EMBASE, GMELIN\*, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, PIRA, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

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Other Sources: EINECS\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

256 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 256 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

7.88

8.10

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:38:19 ON 25 SEP 2009

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 25 Sep 2009 VOL 151 ISS 14

FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 Sep 2009 (20090924/ED)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2009

USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2009

CAPLUS now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2009.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The ALL, BIB, MAX, and STD display formats in the CA/CAPLUS family of databases have been updated to include new citing references information. This enhancement may impact record import into database management software. For additional information, refer to NEWS 9.

=> s l1

L2 30059 L1

=> s l2 and radiation

828052 RADIATION

14160 RADIATIONS

833881 RADIATION  
(RADIATION OR RADIATIONS)  
L3 278 L2 AND RADIATION

=> s l3 and normal(A)tissue  
1080030 NORMAL  
6132 NORMALS  
1082466 NORMAL  
(NORMAL OR NORMALS)  
849208 TISSUE  
401723 TISSUES  
1077365 TISSUE  
(TISSUE OR TISSUES)  
21528 NORMAL(A)TISSUE  
L4 5 L3 AND NORMAL(A)TISSUE

=> d l4 1-5 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1015298 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:120585  
TITLE: Glutamine affects glutathione recycling enzymes in a  
DMBA-induced breast cancer model  
AUTHOR(S): Kaufmann, Yihong; Todorova, Valentina K.; Luo, Shaoke;  
Klimberg, V. Suzanne  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Research Service, Central Arkansas Veterans  
Healthcare System, Little Rock, AR, USA  
SOURCE: Nutrition and Cancer (2008), 60(4), 518-525  
CODEN: NUCADQ; ISSN: 0163-5581  
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis, Inc.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Malignancy depletes host glutathione (GSH) levels to increase treatment-related toxicity and increases itself to resist the treatments. Our previous studies have shown that dietary glutamine (GLN) prevented 7,12-dimethylbenz[*a*]anthracene (DMBA)-induced mammary tumors through enhancing gut GSH release and reducing tumor GSH level. In addition, GSH synthesis, metabolism, and recycling are accomplished in  $\gamma$ -glutamyl cycle. We hypothesized that the GLN prevention might be through a differential regulation of the  $\gamma$ -glutamyl cycle enzymes. Female Sprague-Dawley rats were randomized into DMBA-tumor bearing, DMBA-treated, and control groups subdivided into GLN and water groups. GLN supplementation was given at 1 g/kg/day by gastric gavage. The activities and mRNA levels of  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase (GTP),  $\gamma$ -glutamylcysteine synthetase (GCS), 5-oxo-L-prolinase (OPase),  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transferase (GTF), and glutaminase (GLNase) were determined in gut mucosa and breast tumor using specific enzyme assays and semiquant. reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction. GLN upregulated gut GTP, GCS, OPase, and GLNase in DMBA-tumor bearing, DMBA-treated, and/or control rats; however, it downregulated these enzymes in the tumor. The paradoxical effect of GLN on key GSH recycling enzymes in the gut vs. tumor suggests that dietary supplemental GLN could be used in the clin. practice to increase the therapeutic index of cancer treatments by protecting normal tissues from, and sensitizing tumor cells to, chemotherapy and radiation-related injury.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD  
(2 CITINGS)  
REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:316322 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:367705  
 TITLE: Site and rate selective prodrug formulations of D609 with antioxidant and anticancer activity  
 INVENTOR(S): Meier, G. Patrick; Bai, Aiping; Zhou, Daohong  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MUSC Foundation for Research Development, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2005032492	A2	20050414	WO 2004-US33255	20041008
WO 2005032492	A3	20070412		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, US RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, AP, EA, EP, CA US 20070244076 A1 20071018 US 2007-575188 20070213 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-509700P P 20031008 WO 2004-US33255 W 20041008				

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:367705

AB Comps. that are heteroatom substituted alkyl derivs. of tricyclodecan-9-yl-xanthogenate (D609), and pharmaceutical compns. of these compds., are disclosed. Methods of treating a disease or disorder in a subject and methods of protecting normal tissues in a subject from toxicity associated ionizing radiation or chemotherapy using compns. comprising these novel compds. are also disclosed. The invention also concerns methods of treating a disease or disorder in a subject using compns. that include these novel compds. while concurrently or consecutively treating the subject with ionizing radiation or a chemotherapeutic agent.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:848354 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:331501  
 TITLE: Prevention of chemotherapy and radiation toxicity with glutamine  
 AUTHOR(S): Savarese, Diane M. F.; Savy, Gayle; Vahdat, Linda; Wischmeyer, Paul E.; Corey, Barbara  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology Oncology, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, USA  
 SOURCE: Cancer Treatment Reviews (2003), 29(6), 501-513  
 CODEN: CTREDJ; ISSN: 0305-7372  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB A review. Goals of the work: Malignancy produces a state of physiol. stress that is characterized by a relative deficiency of glutamine, a condition that is further exacerbated by the effects of cancer treatment. Glutamine deficiency may impact on normal tissue tolerance to antitumor treatment, and may lead to dose redns. and

compromised treatment outcome. Providing supplemental glutamine during cancer treatment has the potential to abrogate treatment-related toxicity. We reviewed the available data on the use of glutamine to decrease the incidence and severity of adverse effects due to chemotherapy and/or radiation in cancer patients. Methods: We performed a search of the MEDLINE database during the time period 1980-2003, and reviewed the English language literature of both human and animal studies pertaining to the use of glutamine in subjects with cancer. We also manually searched the bibliogs. of published articles for relevant refs. Main results: The available evidence suggests that glutamine supplementation may decrease the incidence and/or severity of chemotherapy-associated mucositis, irinotecan-associated diarrhea, paclitaxel-induced neuropathy, hepatic veno-occlusive disease in the setting of high dose chemotherapy and stem cell transplantation, and the cardiotoxicity that accompanies anthracycline use. Oral glutamine supplementation may enhance the therapeutic index by protecting normal tissues from, and sensitizing tumor cells to chemotherapy and radiation-related injury. Conclusions: The role of glutamine in the prevention of chemotherapy and radiation-induced toxicity is evolving. Glutamine supplementation is inexpensive and it may reduce the incidence of gastrointestinal, neurol., and possibly cardiac complications of cancer therapy. Further studies, particularly placebo-controlled phase III trials, are needed to define its role in chemotherapy-induced toxicity.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (47 CITINGS)  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 130 THERE ARE 130 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:566715 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:296227

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:55311a,55314a

TITLE: Effects of the amino acid glutamine on frequency of chromosomal aberrations induced by gamma radiation in Wistar rats

AUTHOR(S): Crispim Tavares, Denise; Takahashi, Catarina S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Depto. Genetica, Fac. Med. de Ribeirao Preto-USP, Av. Bandeirantes 3900, 14049.900 Ribeirao Preto, SP, Brazil

SOURCE: Mutation Research, Genetic Toxicology (1996), 370(2), 121-126

CODEN: MGTOEB

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The radiotherapy treatment of human cancer is often limited by the side effects and complications induced in normal surrounding tissues. The use of therapeutic strategies that could protect normal tissues while permitting the death of malignant neoplasm would be advantageous. Some studies have suggested that the amino acid glutamine (GLN) can serve as a conditionally essential nutrient in patients in a catabolic condition. The objective of this study was to evaluate the possible radioprotection of GLN on the frequency of chromosomal aberrations, number of metaphases with chromosomal aberrations and mitotic index in bone marrow cells of *Rattus norvegicus*. In this *in vivo* test system, GLN was administered by gavage at concns. of 300 and 600 mg/kg body weight, in acute treatments, 30 min or 24 h before exposure to 3 Gy of whole-body gamma radiation. The results obtained in these expts. showed that GLN did not alter significantly the frequency of chromosome aberrations induced by gamma radiation under the exptl. conditions used in the present study.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:549106 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:149106  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 101:22553a,22556a  
 TITLE: NMR study of in vivo RIF-1 tumors. Analysis of perchloric acid extracts and identification of proton, phosphorus-31, and carbon-13 resonances  
 AUTHOR(S): Evanochko, William T.; Sakai, Ted T.; Ng, Thian C.; Krishna, N. Rama; Kim, Hyun Dju; Zeidler, Robert B.; Ghanta, Vithal K.; Brockman, R. Wallace; Schiffer, Lewis M.; et al.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Stn., Comp. Cancer Cent., Birmingham, AL, 35294, USA  
 SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Molecular Cell Research (1984), 805(1), 104-16  
 CODEN: BBAMCO; ISSN: 0167-4889  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Perchloric acid exts. of radiation-induced fibrosarcoma (RIF-1) tumors grown in mice have been analyzed by multinuclear NMR spectroscopy and by various chromatog. methods. This anal. has permitted the unambiguous assignment of the 31P resonances observed in vivo to specific phosphorus-containing metabolites. The region of the in vivo spectra generally assigned to sugar phosphates has been found in RIF-1 tumors to contain primarily phosphorylethanolamines and phosphorylcholine rather than glycolytic intermediates. Phosphocreatine was observed in exts. of these tumor cells grown in culture as well as in the in vivo spectra, indicating that at least some of the phosphocreatine observed in vivo arises from the tumor itself and not from normal tissues. In the 31P-NMR spectra of the perchloric acid extract, resonances originating from purine and pyrimidine nucleoside di- and triphosphate were resolved. HPLC analyses of the nucleotide pool indicate that adenine derivs. were the most abundant components, but other nucleotides were present in significant amts. The 1H and 13C resonance assignments of the majority of metabolites present in RIF-1 exts. have also been made. Of particular importance is the ability to observe lactate, the levels of which may provide a noninvasive measure of glycolysis in these cells in both the in vivo and in vitro states. In addition, the aminosulfonic acid, taurine, was found in high levels in the tumor exts.  
 OS.CITING REF COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (32 CITINGS)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:37:49 ON 25 SEP 2009)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:38:03 ON 25 SEP 2009

L1 2 S GLUTAMINE/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:38:19 ON 25 SEP 2009

L2 30059 S L1

L3 278 S L2 AND RADIATION

L4 5 S L3 AND NORMAL(A)TISSUE

=> s 13 and breast(A)cancer

100487 BREAST

822 BREASTS

100733 BREAST

(BREAST OR BREASTS)

422948 CANCER

62173 CANCERS  
438285 CANCER  
(CANCER OR CANCERS)  
64858 BREAST(A)CANCER  
5 L3 AND BREAST(A)CANCER

L5

=> d l5 1-5 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1015298 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:120585  
TITLE: Glutamine affects glutathione recycling enzymes in a  
DMBA-induced breast cancer model  
AUTHOR(S): Kaufmann, Yihong; Todorova, Valentina K.; Luo, Shaok; Klimberg, V. Suzanne  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Research Service, Central Arkansas Veterans  
Healthcare System, Little Rock, AR, USA  
SOURCE: Nutrition and Cancer (2008), 60(4), 518-525  
CODEN: NUCADQ; ISSN: 0163-5581  
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis, Inc.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Malignancy depletes host glutathione (GSH) levels to increase treatment-related toxicity and increases itself to resist the treatments. Our previous studies have shown that dietary glutamine (GLN) prevented 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene (DMBA)-induced mammary tumors through enhancing gut GSH release and reducing tumor GSH level. In addition, GSH synthesis, metabolism, and recycling are accomplished in  $\gamma$ -glutamyl cycle. We hypothesized that the GLN prevention might be through a differential regulation of the  $\gamma$ -glutamyl cycle enzymes. Female Sprague-Dawley rats were randomized into DMBA-tumor bearing, DMBA-treated, and control groups subdivided into GLN and water groups. GLN supplementation was given at 1 g/kg/day by gastric gavage. The activities and mRNA levels of  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase (GTP),  $\gamma$ -glutamylcysteine synthetase (GCS), 5-oxo-L-proline (OPase),  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transferase (GTF), and glutaminase (GLNase) were determined in gut mucosa and breast tumor using specific enzyme assays and semiquant. reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction. GLN upregulated gut GTP, GCS, OPase, and GLNase in DMBA-tumor bearing, DMBA-treated, and/or control rats; however, it downregulated these enzymes in the tumor. The paradoxical effect of GLN on key GSH recycling enzymes in the gut vs. tumor suggests that dietary supplemental GLN could be used in the clin. practice to increase the therapeutic index of cancer treatments by protecting normal tissues from, and sensitizing tumor cells to, chemotherapy and radiation-related injury.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD  
(2 CITINGS)  
REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:997702 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:378886  
TITLE: Modulation of p53 and c-myc in DMBA-induced mammary  
tumors by oral glutamine  
AUTHOR(S): Todorova, Valentina K.; Kaufmann, Yihong; Luo, Shaok; Klimberg, V. Suzanne  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Breast Surgical Oncology, Department of  
Surgery, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences,  
Little Rock, AR, 72205, USA  
SOURCE: Nutrition and Cancer (2006), 54(2), 263-273  
CODEN: NUCADQ; ISSN: 0163-5581

PUBLISHER: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Previous studies established that oral glutamine (GLN) reduced tumor development in implantable and 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA)-induced breast cancer models. This finding was associated with a decrease in tumor glutathione (GSH) levels, while maintaining normal gut, blood, and breast GSH. Alterations in GSH levels contribute to the control of apoptotic and cell cycle-regulating signaling. The aim of this study was to examine the role of dietary GLN on activation of p53 and c-myc, which play critical roles in cancer development and sensitivity to radiation and chemotherapy. Mammary gland carcinomas were induced in rats by DMBA. The rats were gavaged daily with GLN or water (controls), starting 1 wk prior DMBA-application and throughout the duration of the experiment (11 wk after DMBA). Tumor DNA was examined for mutations in p53 exons 5 and 6. Protein and mRNA levels of p53, p21WAF1/CIP1, PTEN, IGF-IR, mdm2, and c-myc in tumors of GLN-supplemented rats were compared with those of the control rats (received water). The sequencing of p53 showed that it was wild type. Increased phosphorylation of p53, as well as higher mRNA and protein levels of p21WAF1/CIP1, PTEN, and mdm2, and lower levels of IGF-IR were detected in tumors of GLN-supplemented rats vs. controls. Both phosphorylated c-myc and c-myc mRNA levels were reduced by GLN. The up-regulation of tumor p53 signaling and down-regulation of c-myc, in addition to previously established inhibition of Akt signaling in DMBA-breast cancer model, suggest that dietary GLN could be a useful approach for increasing the effectiveness of cancer treatment.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 65 THERE ARE 65 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on SIN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:210688 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:179905

TITLE: New strategies for management of oral mucositis in cancer patients

AUTHOR(S): Peterson, Douglas E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Head & Neck/Oral Oncology Program, Neag Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Supportive Oncology (2006), 4(2, Suppl. 1), 9-13  
CODEN: JSOBY; ISSN: 1544-6794

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Oral mucositis can be a significant problem for cancer patients and is frequently seen in the patient population receiving high-dose head and neck radiation therapy (85%-100%), stem cell transplantation (75%-100%), and myelosuppressive chemotherapy for solid tumors (5%-40%). Current guidelines published through the joint efforts of the Multinational Association of Supportive Care in Cancer and the International Society for Oral Oncol. recommend strategies for the prevention and treatment of mucositis in the setting of radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and combined chemoradiation therapy. An improved understanding of its pathol. basis has led to the development of targeted agents to combat mucositis. One of these drugs, palifermin, is a keratinocyte growth factor agent approved for patients with hematol. malignancies receiving myelotoxic therapy requiring hematopoietic stem cell support. Another agent is AES-14, an uptake-enhanced L-glutamine suspension that has shown efficacy in phase III trials in reducing the

risk of developing oral mucositis in breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy. As the understanding of the pathobiology of mucositis improves, clinicians should be able to customize future therapies based on each patient's risk for developing the condition.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)  
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:121209 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:191334

TITLE: Compositions and methods for monitoring the use of glutamine supplementation in protecting breast tissue against radiation injury during cancer treatment

INVENTOR(S): Suva, Larry J.; Klimberg, V. Suzanne

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aesgen, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005012904	A1	20050210	WO 2004-US24928	20040730
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 20050042700	A1	20050224	US 2004-903500	20040730
US 7186517	B2	20070306		
US 20070196887	A1	20070823	US 2006-615123	20061222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-492162P	P 20030801
			US 2004-903500	A1 20040730

AB The present invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of glutamine supplementation to protect breast tissue against radiation injury, the method comprising monitoring the concentration of a 9.29 kDa in serum of a human before, during, and after the administration of glutamine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:360798 CAPLUS

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TITLE: Comparative evaluation of blood plasma and tumor tissue amino acid pool in radiation or neoadjuvant preoperative therapies of breast cancer with the antitumor drug Ukrain

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AB This study comparatively evaluated free amino acid pool formation in patients with T1-3NO-2MO breast cancer treated with the drug Ukrain (25 patients, i.v. 100 mg/course) in combination with preoperative radiation or neoadjuvant therapies (25 subjects, total dose 20 Gy). All the patients underwent radical mastectomy. Preoperative radiation did not essentially change the range of the blood plasma parameters studied. However, the authors observed decreased concns. of blood plasma ornithine and citrulline and a reduced content of aminobutyric acid, as compared with levels on admission, which may indicate an acceleration of detoxication processes in the liver. In comparison with healthy mammary gland tissue, the tumor tissue of the patients subjected to radiation therapy showed 1.5- to twofold increased concns. of cysteate, taurine, aspartate, glutamate, proline, glycine, alanine, valine, tyrosine and histidine, which substantiates the idea of tumor tissue being a trap for numerous energy and plastic substrates and indicates active transport of the above compds. into the tumor. The application of Ukrain had virtually no influence on concns. of the majority of blood plasma amino acids and derivs.: the total concentration

of the compds. studied as well as the essential and nonessential amino acid pools remained unchanged. As compared with healthy breast tissue, the considerably increased levels of thiol-containing amino acids, such as methionine, cystine, cysteate and taurine, in the tumor tissue of patients receiving neoadjuvant therapy with Ukrain, indicates high activity of trans-sulfuration processes in this tissue. Simultaneously, in contrast to radiation therapy, Ukrain induced a marked dose-dependent increase in the concentration of proline in breast tumor tissue. The above changes were consistent with the results of the morphol. study which confirmed the emergence of numerous foci of necrosis in the tumor and indicated activation of Ukrain-induced proteolytic and degradation processes in the tumor. The results obtained have led the authors to conclude that a mechanism of Ukrain's cancerostatic effect is to control the transport and reactions of intermediate amino acid metabolism as well as to activate proline biosynthesis in the tumor, causing enhanced development of connective tissue. It is suggested that an important practical conclusion from the present study is the lack of damaging effect of preoperative radiation therapy in the above regimen and the favorable (normalizing) action of Ukrain, at a course dose of 100 mg, on the amino acid pool formation in the organism of patients with breast cancer.

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L3 278 S L2 AND RADIATION  
L4 5 S L3 AND NORMAL(A) TISSUE  
L5 5 S L3 AND BREAST(A)CANCER

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